

SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1892.

If our friends who fuser we with manuscripts for publication, with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send startys for Out purpose.

The columns upon columns of advertisements of summer resorts now printed daily in THE Sun, how fascinating they are to the souls of the hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers who daily gaze at them, contemplate them, and try to get an idea as to where they would best like to go to about this time. How can a man or a woman or a whole family in conference make a choice or come to the right conclusion? Let us see. Here are the health-giving springs, by which life is renewed and at which there is sure to be agreeable society. Here are the pleasant hotels by the seaside and upon the lakes and along the rivers, just the thing, no mistake. Here are the mountain regions, cool and enchanting, up in the Catskills, not far away, up in New England, easily reached, up in the Adirondarks, a short distance off, all inviting, no mistake. Here is Jersey, right across there. where the correct place can soon be found, no mistake. Here is country board, board in farmhouses and rural hotels, with peace, quiet, and bliss, with fresh milk and lots of good things, no mistake. At one place there are good fishing and boating; at another there are shady walks and romanthe drives; at another there are sea baths and saity breezes; at another there are all kinds of festivities with music; at others there is magnificent scenery; at others there is everything anybody can want. One place is convenient to the railroad depot or the stemmboat plor; another place is clear and far away from such things.

How can one make a choice? Let him sit down, earefully read these columns of advertisements, and think, and take time to think and time to deliberate. He will surely come to a sound conclusion, and make a wise selection, without any mistake.

Of course a person ought to spend weeks, If not months, at such places as have been spoken of. But what if he can't afford to give the time and money? Why, then, let him look at the advertisements of excursions. He will find that some excursions can be made in a day at an expense of fifty cents or a dollar, delightful expursions, too. Other excursions run over several days, or even a week, if not yet longer than that: and enjoyable excursions they are. The New Yorker must be very hard up who cannot take a day off, at least once or twice in the summer, to go as far, let us say, as Coney Island, where there are lots of fresh air, salt water, and fun. By spending a day on the Pishing Banks, an excursionist may catch all the fish he can eat for a week, and have a good time while doing it.

Every New Yorker ought to take an outing, for longer or for shorter, between the beginning of June and the end of August.

# The Autumn Election in This City.

In the field of national politics, the President and Vice-President and a larger number of Congressmen than has ever before fallen to the quota of this town, are to be voted for at this year's election in New York city.

In the field of State politics a Chief Judge and an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and, under the new apportionment, a larger number of Assemblymen than this city has had at any previous period, are to

In the field of county and municipal polities a successor to Mayor Hugh J. Grant is to be chosen; and also a Register, a County Clerk, an additional Surrogate, a President of the Board of Aldermen, and a City Judge. The new Mayor will have the appointment of a Commissioner of Public Works and of the Corporation Counsel. Along with the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Alderman who will serve as Chairman of its Committee on Finance, he will have control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; and upon this year's election may be said, therefore, to depend the political complexion of the city Government-exclusive of three offices. those of the Sheriff, District Attorney, and Comptroller .- for two years to come, and perhaps longer, since the terms of the next Mayor's principal appointees are for a longer period than his own. The new Sheriff, District Attorney, and Comptroller will be chosen next year.

It is an interesting and significant fact, unprecedented under the present charter. and almost unparalleled in the city's history, that the present administration of the city is so satisfactory and popular with the great body of voters that with the election but five months distant no organized effort for a change is yet discernible.

The existence of a great Persocratic majority stimulates factional divisions on purely local lines, and robs them of peril to the su premacy of the party. Thus there were three candidates for Mayor, two of them Democrate, in 1884, three in 1886, five in 1888, and three in 1890, without any impairment of the Democratic control, or a crumb of comfort for Republican aspirants for civic honors. Nevertheless it now happens that the local field exhibits no distinguished aspirants for the chief offices. The regular Democracy of Tammany Hall is everywhere dominant and supreme. The Republicans express no hope, not even the remotest, of success in this city. There is no Democratic organization outside of Tammany that has more than a shadowy or wall-flower existence. Occasionally an effort is made, in a desultory way, to set up an organization for the purpose of municipal contest, and for the incidental notoricty of the managers. The City Club was such an affair; so is T. Dixon's Civic Union; but, though plentifully irrigated with talk and furrowed deep with pledges and promises, there appears to be no serious sprouting of the seed. These movements languish and die. There is nothing in thom.

The reason for this is, of course, perfectly plain. New York city has not had for many years a Mayor so energetic, so popular, so judicious, so loyal to party and to duty, so wide awake in complying with the people's wishes, and so frankly indifferent to personal hobbies, predilections, or animosities as Hugh J. GRANT. His administration has been essentially devoid of mistakes. To a surprising extent the same may be said concerning his associates and appointees. The affairs of New York, in the various departments of the city Government, are well administored. The voters are well satisfied. The principles of Democracy have been sustained, and the banner of the city Democracy has been held aloof from the just nsure of party adversaries. That is why it is that there appears to be no serious opposition at present, or any prospect of such opposition at this year's election.

less and one-sided is not, for many reasons. to be regarded by Democrate as a very desirable thing. The stimulus of vigorous activity was never more requisite in New York if the full strength of the party is to be brought out. Several of the offices to be filled justify rivalry on other than party grounds. Thus in the choice of an additional Surrogate, political considerations will probably not alone decide; the same view may, with equal reason, be taken of the post of City Judge, held for the past fourteen years by an amiable and distinguished Republican. The office of Register, too, is not one of primary political importance, and personal considerations often weigh decisively in filling it. Who does not remember the inspiriting and picturesque canvass made for the gallant MILES O'REILLY by the warm-hearted Irishmen of New York? No less exciting and energetic for all concerned was the battle made for one of his successors, FRANZ SIGEL, whose nomination stirred our German-American fellow citizens of the great east side as they have not been stirred since. He, too, was elected Register. The fight, participated in by men of all parties, for Gen. PATRICK HENRY JONES, is also recalled: though a Republican, he defeated the regular Democratic candidate. The office of Register is indeed the only one in New York city which is oftener than not filled on sympathetic and personal grounds. Once in six years it becomes vacant simultataneously with the office of Mayor.

A lively municipal canvass for at least some of this year's local candidates would add an element of interesting diversion to the general contest. It would also serve to increase the activity of Democrats, and make them stick closer to their guns in the national battle.

Whether or no such will be the outcome of the existing political conditions here abouts, it is too early to foretell. But an enormous vote is certain to be polled, as is the case in every Presidential year; and with no State ticket of importance to attract the attention of the voters, it would certainly be remarkable if the municipal election should go by default.

### Forty Years Ago and Now.

We have a volume in which are bound together the annual reports of the Chief of Police of New York from the year 1845 to the year 1856, inclusive. It is a collection of official documents well worth the careful study of the critics of the present police and general administration of the city. These reports show, in the first place, that

the organization of the police force was rude and crude forty or fifty years ago. It betokened a very provincial condition of things in the chief city of the Union. From first to last, too, they make manifest the fact that, at that period, the police were inadequate for the mastery of crime and disorder. They show that the "saloon evil," as it is called, was far worse then than it is now, the number of drinking places, licensed and unlicensed, being twice as numerous proportionately as they are to-day. In a badly lighted town thieves and other dangerous characters were able to clude the colice to an extent now unheard of, and life and property were far less secure. The social evil, as it is known specifically, was flaunted then, whereas now it is concealed, and its resorts were more numerous and more conspicuous. It was vastly more provocative and its indecency was left unrestrained to a degree which would have been shocking to any eyes accustomed to the police regulation which prevails at present. Yet those were the good old days of New York, according to our present Mugwumps, for these reports describe the condition of the town at the period when the first great Irish im:nigration was occurring, and before the great majority of the newcomers had become voters and in any way

responsible for its government. In 1845 Mayor WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER submits the police report to the Common Council with various complaints. He thinks it hard that the police have to light the lamps and ring the alarm bells in addition to their other duties. He objects to "the facility with which great offenders are admitted to ball," and he urges that prison-

rs should be searched before entering he jall. He thinks it a serious evil "apprentices who are committed merely for refusing to serve their masters' should be locked up with reckless and abandoned characters. He complains "of the impunity with which corporation ordinances are continually violated," and the careless ness with which vagrants are discharged. Finally, he gives the number of disorderly houses reported by the Chief of Police as 302, and yet records the arrest of only 9 of their keepers.

The same story is repeated with little

variation from year to year. Though there is a steady and even rapid increase in the number of vile resorts and of their inmates, no reports of police raids on these estab lishments and characters are presented. They could not have occurred, so few are the arrests recorded. In those days the authorities were lenient to the evil about which PARKHURST showed so much prurient curlosity. "Amid a population so large as that of New York city, now rapidly approximating to half a million." says Mayor A. H. MICKLE in transmitting the police report in 1847, " more or less crime will ever prevail," Proportionately it prevalled much more extensively than it does now. The disorderly houses increased from 393 in 1845 to 994 in 1847. In 1849, when the population was hardly more than one-quarter of what it is to-day, the Chief of Police reported 4,567 drinking places, 723 of which were not ilcensed, while at 3,573 liquor was sold on Sunday. Proportionately there were twice as many saloons then as now.

In 1850 GEORGE W. MATSELL, Chief of Police, reports to Mayor Cales S. Wood-HULL that the number of "vagrants, idle and vicious children of both sexes" is "almost incredible." and that " the degrading and disgusting practices of these almost infants in the school of vice, prostitution, and rowdyism" are "beyond belief." In eleven police districts "it appears that the enormous number of 2,955 children are engaged as above described, and of these two-thirds are females between eight and sixteen years of age." Yet "this estimate," he adds, "I believe to be far short of the number actually thus engaged." He also reports that child thieves are uppallingly numerous, especially about the wharves. Yet the magistrates refuse to assist the police in bringing them to punishment. The social evil was at its worst in those days. "Scenes of almost nightly occurrence might, if necessary, be related, which, for vileness and deep depravity would absolutely stagger belief." PAREsurer could have satisfied his vulgar curi osity in 1850 far more fully than now.

Chief MATKELL also complains that "the efforts of the police are found inadequate to suppress the depredations of juvenile thieves and rowdies. As the years go on these evils increase; the number of disor-At the same time a local battle thus list- derly houses and drinking places multiplies.

and the police are more and more overtaxed. Again and again the need of more and bet ter street lighting is urged. The thiever are described as becoming more daring and the lewd as more indecent. In 1851 thirty-six porsons were arrested for murder. It is a continuous story of an unequal contest between the police and the forces of crime and vice. In 1853, with a population not much more than a quarter of the present the number of drinking places was 7,075, and of these 5,333 were kept open on Sunday. In 1854 nearly one-half of the places

were unlicensed. It appears, then, that the "good old days were really much worse than those in which we are now living. In every respect New York has advanced and improved since that time. Never before in its whole history was the town so orderly and so moral as it is now, and at no period before was its government so efficient as now.

The Etiquette of the Great East Side A productive field for the student of social customs and manners is the east side of New York. Learned books and magazine articles have been written about the etiquette and manners of that small fraction of the 1,900,000 inhabitants of New York that lives in brown-stone houses, a family to the house; while the mass of the people who are crowded into tenements, have not had a WARD MCALLISTER to declare

what constitutes good and bad form among them. Of all the blue and gold books about New York society, not a chapter gets east of the Second avenue, and none would go that far were it not for Stuyvesant square. It is an easy fallacy to fall into to assume that only rich people have manners, and

that there is no etiquette or social code on the avenues that are known by the letters of the alphabet instead of numbers. In fact, the code of etiquette of the east side is more rigid than the code that prevails on the Fifth avenue; and there is a certain simplicty about east side etiquette which should endear it to any student. A philosopher could trace the development of a good many feudal theories and mediaval customs in the habits of the young men and young women of the east side. Things have not there got to the point where a young man who is in love with a young woman is afraid to show it constantly; or where the young woman is ashamed to acknowledge how much she likes it, or how proud sha is of it. It is not fashionable there for a girl to pretend to be indifferent to the man to whom she is engaged; and such a thing as a girl receiving attentions from other men when she is engaged or married, except with the open consent of her flancé or husband, would never be tolerated. East side young men do not put up with a great many things with which no fault is found elsewhere.

The vocabulary of the east side furnishes a number of terms to indicate accurately the gradations of affection and the approach of matrimony. A young man be gins as a gentleman friend; if he succeeds in that rôle, and is desirous of a more intimate and friendly acquaintance, he proceeds until he is company; and from that he becomes steady company. After serving his term as steady company he becomes the girl's fellow. The next further advance is matrimony. There are corresponding grades with the girl. She begins as a lady friend and goes through the successive stages. This structure of love and prospective marriage bliss may be broken at any time by the act of either party, or by the surpassing by some other gentleman friend or lady friend of the one already existing. It is no indignity for a girl to have a young man with whom she is only a lady friend take some other lady friend of his to a ball or on some Sunday excursion. She has no right to be asked first; but when the young man becomes company, it is his duty, as the term implies, to escort the girl to all social affairs, provided some other company does not interfere; and as steady company, it is for him to appear at frequent regular intervals, aside from the duty of taking the girl to all possible places. That gives him the right to the first choice of her society

and to the allotment of her dances and time Rights and duties fit in with a beautiful correlation. As the girl is entitled to the presence and protection of the young man at balls and excursions, he is entitled to her complete and undivided time and attention, except when he chooses to have it otherwise. He is her chaperon, knight, and prospective proprietor in one. If any other man wants to dance with her, it is his duty to ask permission of the steady company; and the girl has no business whatever to go off with another young man without the steady company's consent. If there is such conduct on the part of the girl, as may happen when some fascinating young man who hitherto has been only a gentleman friend tries to advance himself, there are two courses open to the steady company: either he thrashes the aspiring young man, or he abandons the girl with scorn for having disregarded the social proprieties and broken

the code of east side etiquette. In this way the process of natural selection has full swing. If the steady company is sufficiently strong and courageous, he ac cepts the alternative of physical combat; while if he is weak or fearful, he has to satisfy himself with expressions of scorn. This repreach can be conveyed in various ways. The man who brought the girl is entitled to her society, and the question: Who brung you?" on such an occasion implies a heart brimful of reproach.

Public demonstrations of affection are due to this feeling of proprietorship ac cepted and enjoyed by the girl as well as the man. It is a common sight on excursions or at balls, to see the girls and men paired off, the man having his right arm around the girl and holding her hand while her head reposes on his shoulder and she is indifferent apparently to all the rest of the world. This belongs to the steady company stage, as it would be an impropriety to permit such demonstrations from a mere gentleman friend. It is ver likely that people in the Fifth avenue do the same thing from time to time, but they do not do it in public; while the east side girl sees no reason why she should not manifest before her friends any feeling that she would manifest in her father and mother's flat There is no feeling whatever of impropriety and no thought of shame on the part of the girl who sits in the bow of the Coney Island boat and rests her head on the shoul der of her steady company; quite the contrary. It is a feeling of pride and of willing ness to let other people know of her pride and joy: not a reprehensible thing at all, as any young man will be likely to find out who undertakes to presume on a mere gentleman friend's acquaintance.

The young men and young women who have served this apprenticeship and test, for months and maybe years, are not the kind who fill the divorce courts or furnish the scandal of their neighborhoods They are in the same walk of life, both of them earning their living by their own efforts, and thoroughly equipped with a stock fighting to see which of them takes the poem, "White Edith," and there are short at of practical worldly wisdom about the affairs spple. Both of them can be trusted with poems to fill out a remarkably good number.

of life. There is little marital infidelity. especially on the side of the women. The girls make good wives. They have learned the value of money from having worked for it themselves, and they know what the result of immorality and extravagance is, because they have seen the publishment that came to other girls who started with them and fell by the way.

It must not be thought that there are not social distinctions between the various sets of girls and men, and that the lines are no rigidly drawn. The girls who work in shops think that they are better than girls who work in factories; and both of them hold themselves above girls who are in household service. As in the Fifth avenue, the women make the social distinctions and fix the social rules. A girl is glad to give a young man all of her spare time, because that insures her getting all of his. When her head is on his shoulder, it is pretty certain that the other shoulder will be vacant; and if he spends his evenings with her, she is sure of him. There are some lessons here that might be of profit to society as Mr. MCALLISTER has found it.

# The Pulpit and the Court.

The Baptist preacher, Dixon, has been indicted for libel, and he is consequently indignant against the Grand Jury. He charges it with outraging his rights in not

trying his case as if it were a petit jury. Yet the Grand Jury permitted Drxon to make an explanation before it, though it is under no obligation to hear other than the case of the people, and the defendant, when admitted into its room, is not compelled to testify, like the witnesses for the State. Drxon, accordingly, was granted a privilege, and was treated in all fairness. He has nothing to complain of. Such defence as he has in law or in fact he can make in his trial before a petit jury in due time. The Grand Jury has simply decided that the people have a case strong enough to bring him to trial. It has indicted and not tried him.

A prescher does not stand outside of the law of libel any more than any other man. He is responsible to the law for his assaults on private character, and justly and peculiarly so: for he speaks publicly, and with the selemnity of a house of worship to add force and strength to his words in influencing the opinions of people. Dixon, assuming to proclaim the truth as an appointed minister of Heaven, charged that Excise Commissioner Koch was a criminal who "should be in the penitentiary." The Grand Jury says that this publication was made "to the great damage, disgrace, scandal, and infamy of the said Joseph Koch, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of New York." So it was; and now it remains for Dixon to prove to a petit jury trying the case that his words were true, and that Koch deserved the disgrace; that he ought to be in the penitentiary. If he can prove that, he will go free. If he cannot prove that, he and not Koch "should be in the penitentiary."

The Grand Jury has returned that he uttered the words and that they are libellous; but the case is not decided against him, and it will not be decided one way or the other until he has had the full and fair opportunity for defence which the law allows every man, minister or layman, but not more to a minister than a layman. All men are equal before the law. Dixon alone has the floor in his meeting house. He alone can have his say there. In the court room, at his trial, the other man will have as good a show as he.

He does not like such equality. He is accustomed to laying down the law for himself without objection from anybody, and he resents the necessity of entering an arena where he will have to take blows instead of dealing them only.

It will do him good, however, to submit to the novel experience. He will get a lesson in practical justice very needful for him. He will learn that even if the vilified has no chance to talk back to a preacher in the pulpit, the law guards his rights by allowing him to talk back in a court of justice.

It doesn't surprise us to notice that our esteemed Republican contemporary, the Boston Journal, is deeply dissatisfied with the Chicago nomination of the Hon. ADLAI E. Stevenson for Vice-President:

"The nomination is absolutely grotesque in its ladom. Here is a man who, if it had not been for his skill as a political heademan, would be absolutely unknown beyond the borders of his own State, a man of whose convictions on the great questions of the day all but his own small circle of intimate friends are totally ignorant. Yet this individual is nominated by a great party for a high office in which he might at any time be sumsoned to secome the executive head of a nation of 0,000,000 people. The incident is so inconceivably abaurd that it may well make timbl persons despair of

Democratic form of government. Don't despair, darling. Everything is all right. In fact, the Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENson is particularly well suited to a Democratic form of government. Mr. STEVENson's convictions on the great questions of the day are as well known as any man's can be, and they have the good fortune to coincide with the opinions of the Democratic party. It is true that Mr. STEVENson's fidelity as a political headsman is what has most eminently recommended him to the Democracy. He represents the Democratic theory of civil service reform, the great and glorious principle long ago made famous by THE SUN in the inspiring injunction, Turn the Rascals Out!

The Democratic party is solld for Mr. STEVENSON, and it is no wonder that an inandescent Republican like the Boston Journal is alarmed and wearied thereby. In STEVENSON the unchangeable belief and tradition of the Democracy are represented and incarnated.

STEVENSON is against negro government for the Southern States, and against Federal supervision of elections everywhere.

## We Correct Dr. Depew. Our esteemed fellow citizen, the Hon.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, affects to be in high good humor at the situation, and looks at the campaign from an æsthetic point of view We have a beautiful canvass before us. says Mr. DEPEW. "The discussions will be on the subject: 'Who is the better man?" If Mr. DEPEW means that the discussions will be upon the theme, "Who is the better man, the more sussive and seductive and delegation-compelling wizard of conventions, the Hon. CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW, or the Hon. WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY?" he has entered upon a subject which many generations of debating socie ties may dwell on without deciding. If he means that the next election is to turn upon the personal merits of Gen. HARRISON Mr. CLEVELAND, and their re spective ability to stimulate enthusiasm among their followers, or those who should be their followers, he is out entirely. Neither Gen. HARRISON nor Mr. CLEVELAND is worth a package of gallina cous dentifrice as a stimulator. Neither Mr. CLEVELAND nor Gen. HABBISON is BAL-DER the Beautiful: and the nation is not

the Potomac and a lighted torch without any anxiety on the part of the fire insurance men.

Gen. HARRISON and Mr. CLEVELAND are not "up" as persons whose beauties and virtues are to be decided upon by vote as at a fair. The Democratic party withits beliefs, its tendencies, its traditions, opposes the Republican party. The fight is simply the old undying fight of home rule and personal liberty against Federal interference; and of American freemen against negro domination and negro government in the Southern States.

It is proper to record the fact with disfinctness that Mr. CLEVELAND owes his success at Chicago to Mr. W. C. WHITNEY. If this cun ning man of business had not got there in time to suppress Grace, Anderson, Coudert, FAIRCHILD & Co., Mr. CLEVELAND would probably have been beaten by them.

Few men ever receive a more enviable onor than the Hon. WILLIAM C. DE WITT of Kings county, who nominated HILL before the Chicago Convention. It was a great duty to appear thus in behalf of a party beset like the Democracy of New York; and as he spoke to the silenced audience within, and the thunder and lightning without, he showed his appre ciation of the occasion and his fitness for his

Our estcemed contemporary, the Metropo lis, referring to the assurance that CLEVELAND will certainly carry New York, given at Chicago by the organizer of political victory, the Hon. WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY, remarks emphatically that "Mr. WHITNEY now has a large contract on his hands, and will be held to its exact fulfilment." But how will you hold him to it, and what will you do to him if he does not fulfil it? He will do his level best, no doubt, and that is his whole responsibility.

"The true power of a lawyer lies in his ability to make a clear statement," according to Mr. DANIEL WEBSTER, who himself possessed that ability. The remark may properly be applied to others besides lawyers. It may be applied, for example, to writers, the writers of books and writers for magazines and journals. The ability to make a clear statement is not possessed by all writers, and the fact is to be regretted. WEBSTER'S remark may also properly be applied to public speakers, many whom are incarable of making a clear statement, and hence lack the true power of oratory. It may likewise be applied to preachers, very many of whom do not even attempt to cultivate the power of clear statement. This is to be regretted. We are disposed to entertain the opinion that, of all kinds of thinkers, it is the men of science who possess, in the highest degree the shillty of making clear statements; and there are reasons why this should be so. But even some of these men offer us very muddled statements, that obfuscate the mind.

Dr. Austin Abbott, the Dean of the New York University Law School, recently quoted Mr. WEBSTER'S remark, and made a comment upon it which may look very commonplace, but which is in reality profound. Here it is: "Clear statement is the result of clear thinking."

We therefore say to all book writers and newspaper writers, to all preachers and professors, to all stump speakers and lecturers to all lawyers and Judges, and to everybody else, both women and men: Learn to think clearly, so that you may be able to make clear statements for our instruction and entertainment.

What a stupid old chap this BULAN must have been! Why, times were never livelies than they are in those closing years of the nineteenth century. We are turning this old world upside down. We are making a new vorld out of it, with new heavens overhead. We are transforming things. We are getting up all sorts of noveltles for the benefit of mankind. Look at these thinkers these scientists, these inventors, these mechanteians, and what they are doing. They have raised our wonder so often by what they have done that we are kept wondering what they will do next. Look how they are enlightening and enriching and beautifying the world. Why, if they keep on, we will all have splendid times yet.

We are knocking out the old tyrants and humbugs who have always sat so heavily upon the world. We are driving back the old butchers who thought of nothing but gore. We are tting rid of the devil as fast as we can-down with him!

People are far happier now than people were in old times. They are better off than they used to be. They know more than they did-They are better clothed and fed. They have more freedom than their ancestors had. There are far more sources of enjoy ment now than there were in past ages. In fact, this is the very best age of the world that mankind ever saw since the creation.

A hundred years ago, when Bulan, the old Russian who has just committed suicide, was a boy of six, his country was under the severe rule of CATHERINE II., and a dolorous country it was. When Bulan was a young man of twenty-one. ALEXANDER I sat on his endan gered throne, and NaPoleon was engaged in punishing Russia, which was forced to suc cumb at Tilsit. When Bulan was a man of forty, Nicholas I. had begun his reign o thirty years, during all of which there were conspiracies and wars without surcease. Thus things went on in Russia during the greater part of Bulan's long life, the masses of the people being poor, ignorant, and enslaved, while the able-bodied men were kept fighting the Persians, the Turks, the Poles, the Hunga rians, the French, English, Italians, and domestic rebels.

It was not until Bulan had become a verold man, and Russia had undergone great changes, and the serfs had been emancipated, and a long period of peace had set in, that he began to find life "insipid and unin teresting." He saw at last, when he was 108 years of age, that the good old times had gone. and so he committed suicide.

Bulan ought to have come to this country when life became intolerable in Russia. Had he done so, and read THE SUN every day, including Sunday, he would certainly not hav complained of the insipidity or uninterestingness of life. What entertainment he would have got, for example, from our reports of the Minneapolis and Chicago Conventions, while waiting for the opening of the Omaha Convention of the Populites on the Fourth of July.

A Politician Without a Peer Just at Present

From the Bufalo Francay Times.
William C. Whitney, the leader of the Cleveland forces, stands without a peer among the political generals.

From the Utten Cherrer.

We desire to tender to William C. Whitney the sesur ances of our most profound respect for the eminen and brilliant qualities of leadership that be displayed.

Prepared to Take a Bet. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: In this morning's paper "No Matter Who" wants to wager \$20,000 that Cleveland carries the State of New York. Now let him deposit a certified check in your hands to that effect and I will cover it twelve hours after the fact is pub-lished in Tax Suk. A Handalty Max.

The fourth series of "The Poor in Great Cities" is "Among the Poor of Chicago," the first article in Sermer's Engardes for July. It is by Mr. Joseph article in Screen's Engineer for July. It is by Mr. Joseph Kirkland, and is a valuable contribution to applied sociology. Dr. Yale gets out his fly books in a way to make homekeeping but would be angiers envious. Mr. and Mrs. Hissbuild discuss the "Art of Ravenna" most interestingly, choosing a subject interesting in itself and comparatively little exploited. Prof. Shaler. In his ural history articles. tells about the " Depths Sea;" and Mr. Parsens, Superintendent of City Parks, describes "The Livelation of a City Square," with illusdescribes
trations of three of our amail parks. Mr. Upton, once
Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the series
of Historic Moments, tells of the "Resumption of Specie
Payments" in 1879-a moment of wonderful imporance, blevenern's story "The Wrecker" is concluded with an epilegue to Will H. Low. Mr. Aldrich has a poem, "White Edith," and there are abort stories and

### ITALY'S NEW PREMIER.

Il Commendatore Glovanni Giolitti-An Un knows Man, but With Experience,

ROME, June 15 .- A name has suddenly become a European proverb, which, a few years, nay, even a few months ago, was hardly known beyond the circle of the colleagues and constituents of the man who bore it. man is now looked upen as the guardian of Italy's political security, the arbiter of its Snances, and vicariously and indirectly the custodian of the peace of the Continent. When, at the beginning of last year, the

Marchese di Rudini took the helm of the State

after the fall of Crispi, it was generally prophesled that he could not retain it more than a few weeks, and that his reign would be one of the most ephemeral on record, even in a country where Ministries have succeeded each ther, if not with the startling rapidity of French politics, at least promptly enough to shake belief in stability of administration. That he should have maintained himself in the Fremiership as long as fifteen months through the anxious erisis of financial affairs, through the opposition of the Chambers, and in spite of the unserupulous antagonism of the Crisci faction, is sufficient proof that the Marchese di Rudini was endowed not only with talent and energy. out with the uncompromising devotion to the interests of his country that has marked all his acts. He fell at last honorably, and not ingloriously, and the difficulty experienced by King Humbert in replacing him is only another homage rendered to his merits.



There was probably at the time of his retire ment no other man in Italy who could have undertaken to step into his vacant place, with any chance of not being immediately overfallen. The Commendatore Giovanni Giolitti ad, notwithstanding his comparative youthfulness, already held ministerial office as far back as 1800 under the Crispi Administration; he refused to resume office under Rudini, although there is no doubt he might have done so, owing to the peculiar conditions of his former retirement, but he preferred to remain aloof; the dilatoriness in keeping the promises of financial reorganization had caused widespread dissatisfaction through out the country and indisposed a great number of Rudini's friends; this dissatisfaction gave Signor Giolitti the opportunity of forming, and placing himself at the head of, a party which eventually compelled the fall of the Ministry after the stormy sittings of the 4th and 5th of May of this year. Shortly after the King entrusted him with the formation of the new Cabinet, and, conquering the apparently insurmountable difficulties of the enterprise, he succeeded in less time than could be expected of a yet untried man.

Signor Giolitti is not only in his opinions but in his past career, manners, and appearance a striking contrast to his predecessor The latter was a born aristocrat, a polished nobleman, an accomplished man of the world; the former is a fine but unmistakable type of the bourgeois and the official. The Marchese di Rudini was slow to take a decision, but extremely good natured and genial almost to unwiseness. Signor Giolitti is quick and abrupt; his busy, active life has given him a sharp brusquerie of address; he shuns society and lives wrapt in his parliamentary and bureaucratic functions. He gives one the impression of possessing great strength and perfect health. Next to Count Cavour he is the youngest Minister President Italy has ever known.

He was born at Mondovi, in Piedmont, in the nonth of October, 1842, and is the son of a jurist at the law courts of the province of Cuneo. He at first intended to embrace the law as a profession, and to that effect entered the University of Turin at the early age of fifeen, but in 1869 he resolved to enter the Customs, and made such rapid strides in his new career that he was appointed to the General Inspectorship of Finance in 1873. Under the Depretia Ministry he became General Director of the Customs, and before he was forty he rose to the dignity of Councillor of State He offered himself for Parliamentary nomination in his native province of Cuneo and was elected almost without opposition; Crispi gave him the management of the treas ury, and for a short period he held the Ministry of Finance. However, having for some time been the recognized champion of reforms in the customs, he became obnoxious to Crispi, and in a sharp disagreement between him and the Premier on a question of reduction of tariff. Giolitti, being worsted, had to resign On the day of Crispi's final fall Giolitti openly seceded from his former colleagues, and adopted an independent personal policy

However, as far as can be judged from the utterances hitherto made public of the new Premier of Italy it seems probable that he will administer the finances on the same basis as his immediate predecessor, and attempt to maintain the equilibrium without having recourse to new taxes and new duties. He is and war defences on the plea of economy, and is prepared to uphold the Triple Alliance in its integrity. Whatever may have been the dangers and risks encountered by the Giolitti Cabinet during the first few days of its existence, shaken as it was equally by a crushing minority and a merely nominal majority on the first questions it raised, the Premier has succeeded in weathering the storm. and not only kept his precarious foothold, but strengthened his position and fortified it with very successive sitting of Parliament. Another ministerial crisis would have been lisastrous to the country, and yet at one time it seemed almost impossible to avert it; long sigh of relief has gone up from the hearts of all true patriots since it seems probable to day that Signor Giolitti by his tact, states manship, and prudence has put off the catas trophe, even if it is not yet safe to prophesy that it has been indefinitely postponed The Right, the party of the Marchese Budini

is rigorously excluded from the present Cabi net. Giolitti having kept in his hands the portfolios of the Interior and the Treasury but nevertheless they are inclined to support the Ministry. The Left Centre is Giolitti's strongest prop. Ho has won over the Left by nominating Signor Brin, the ex-Minister of he Navy, to the Foreign Office. By this act of policy he has secured not only the moral but the active support of Crispi. The extreme Left alone is a formidable and united antagonistical party. Publie opinion. as it stands to-day, still affects to consider the present combination as a transitory one between the Rudini Minis try and one entirely of the Left, headed by Crispi. But while the unexpected is ever the nost likely to occur in Italy, where surprises are the order of the day, it is not quite safe to prediet that the Gioliti Cabinet, with its shrewd, firm. tactful. experienced, and audacious leader, will not hold its own and overthrow the expectations of the prophets and the hopes of its rivals.

A very clever specialist magazine is the Plears, published monthly by Mr. Deabler Welch. Its criticism is discreet, its information trustworthy, and ts poetry has gen.us.

Straining and racking your lungs and throat with a rasping cough is but peer policy. Rather nure yourself with Br. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an excellent temedy for astimus and unonchitis.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY. Newport just at present is as calm and unnoved as a New England village. Not a ripple of excitement disturbs the even tenor of daily life, and a new arrival or the rumor of a dinner or luncheon party makes quite as much stir as cards for eight or ten luncheons, baker's dozen of dinners, with musicales and garden parties in between, will when the tea

son is fairly opened. Col. Jerome Bonaparte, who took a solema farewell of his old haunts two years ago, created quite a sensation by his unexpected reappearance and the energy he has thrown into the preparation of his cottage for Mrs. Bonaparte's reception indicates that he has found no other place to suit him quite as well. Mrs. Belmont has also arrived, and has had a warm welcome from old friends, whose carringes stand in lines at the gate of "By-the-Sea." Mrs. Belmont looks more delicate than she did a year ago, but the old grace and charm still hang about her, and she wears her mourning garments with a chie and style that but few of the rising generation can attain. Mrs. George Tiffany, formerly Miss Belle Perry, will be her sister's guest until her own cottage is in readiness, and if her daughter is old enough to be introduced this summer will probably entertain with all her old life and vim. There are not yet young girls enough in

Newport to count over on their fingers the number of private balls that are likely to be given, and it is quite impossible to form any conjecture as to what cottagers will do. No very large functions can confidently be looked for from Vanderbilts or Astors, as Beechwood will certainly not be thrown open for a ball or a fate, and members of the Vanderbilt family have made it generally understood that while they wear no mourning for the youth prematurely blotted out from the land of the living, yet they will only attend dinners and small gatherings during the present season.

Still, it would hardly surprise any one if the bal poudré were to come off in September, and there is really no good reason why is should not. Life is short and time is fleeting. and nothing could be more natural than that the owners of such a home as Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's new marble structure should wish to show it to their friends in its first freshness and beauty. Moreover, the most superb Louis Seize costumes have been brought from Worth's by Mr. and Mrs. William K., the Frederick W. Vanderbilts, and many of their friends, one of the ladies' gowns being described as of white satin, sown with pearls.

Yachting men are all glad that the owner of the Conqueror has won his suit against Uncle Sam. It may safely be predicted, however, that the last-named gentleman will take his time about paying the damages. Fortunately Mr. Vanderbilt will not be inconvenienced by a little delay.

Cards are out from Mr. and Mrs. Richard Morris Hunt for the marriage of their daughter to Mr. Livingston Hunt on Thursday, July 7. at 1 o'clock, at Kay Chapel. A reception. which will partake of the nature of a garden party, will follow at Mr. Hunt's Kay street residence. The bride's present from her parents will be a house and furniture.

Among the visitors at Newport this summer who have been absentees for nearly a quarter of a century are Mr. and Mrs. William Kernochan, who were married in Paris and have made their home there ever since. Mrs. Kernochan was Miss Eliza Winthrop, a daughter of the late Benjamin R. Winthrop, whose wife was a member of the Nellson family. No more popular girl than Eliza Winthrop was ever known in New York society, and although not celebrated for her beauty, she was justly so for her quickness of wit and genial pleasant-

The engagement of Miss Maud Wetmore the second daughter of Mr. George Peabody Wetmore, to Mr. Barton Willing, has been re cently announced in Newport, but whether with or without the authority of the young ady and her parents is not generally known. Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore and their daughters being now on the high seas, and not due here until Wednesday next. Miss Maud Wetmor was a débutante of last summer, and is a most charming, interesting, and unaffected girl. Mr. Willing will have the warm congratulations of all his friends. should the rumo

prove to be well founded. Among others of the smart Newport set whe are homeward bound passengers on the White Star liner Teutonic, due here Wednes-day, are Mrs. William C. Whitney and her brother, Col. Payne. Mrs. Hitchcook, and Mr.

Center Hitchcock. A wedding in New York on the last day of June is unusual, but at this particular period of the world's history only the unusual is exand Mr. Frederick Allen will make something of a stir in the vicinity of East Twenty-ninth street on Thursday next, when it is appointed to take place at the Church of the Transfer. ration, with a small reception afterward at Mr. Stevens's house. Rockaway, Lawrence, and Cedarhurst will be well represented, as Mr. Alexander Stevens and Mr. Ledyard Stevens, besides many of the bride's intimate friends. live on Long Island's southern shore. Westchester, and the Country Club there, will also send a large number of the wedding guests, as the picturesque and historical Bolton Priors is the Duchesse de Dino's wedding gift to her daughter, and will probably be the young couple's future home.

The marriage of Miss Floyd-Jones and Capt. Barnardiston is to be celebrated on Tuesday at the bride's Long Island home.

The city promises to take on a lifelike aspect during the next few days, which has been sadly missing during the heated term. There will be an influx of European arrivals on Wednesday, who will spend a day or two in town before going to Newport, so that the prospect for stay-at-homes is decidedly cheerful. And. by the way, something surely might be done to make upper Fifth avenue less like a city of the dead during the summer evenings. Now that lights from the big houses that line it on either side are withdrawn, there is absolutely nothing visible but the darkness itself. Visions of footpads, sandbaggers, and peripatetic garroters assail the nerves of unfortunate pedestrians as they hurry by, and even stray kittens of the cockney class bug the railings as they scamper along, as if frightened at the absence of their own shadows.

An amusing story was told at a luncheon the other day by a lady recently returned from abroad, who had spent the winter at Nice. A country woman halling from a Western town. whose education, like Uncle Remus's, may have been "interrupted by de war." had her cards engraved for a reception, and after carefully studying the lease of her furnished mansion, sent them out dated in golden letters Maison garnie Nice."

The London season has been given up as hopeless, notwithstanding that several court functions are still to take place, and Mrs. Ronalds's Sunday evening concerts are only just beginning. Anglomaniaes, if any such exist, may find consolation in this fact should Newport's summer be a dall one, as we have a Presidential campaign and mourning in high places as reasons for the absence of the usual gayeties, just as in London the general election and the death of Ingland's heir apparent are made to account for stagnation in the

The death of Mr. Percival L. Drayton, just announced from Washington, is hardly a surprise to the many friends who have seen him during his last illness. He suffered a paralytic stroke some weeks ago, and has been lying speechless, although not unconscious, ever ince at the house of Mr. S. S. Howland. Mr. Drayton was born to all that this world holds to be most valuable, and carried with him the marks of the birth, breeding, and education for which all of his name and race were distinguished. His father and uncle. William and Percival Drayton, were good officers in the service of their country, and noble, honoral is gentlemen. Through all mother, Sylvia Livingston, he derived descent from the best branch of that well-known family and from Gen. Morgan Lewis. His own personality was a striking one, and friends who reality loved him can be counted by the score.